NO "SLAVE OF THE RING." A TART REJOINDER FROM EX-AUDI-

TOR GARY. He Defends his Action in Refusing to levy the New Tax-The Origin of the Blue Ridge Scrip Case-A Shot for the Union and its Editor.

COLUMBIA, B. C., October 23. I notice in the Daily Union, of this morning, an editorial article bearing the title of "The Late State Auditor and His Manifesto." I will endeavor to reply to it as briefly as possible, taking up the points as they occur.

The first point is, that said "manifesto" was blished in a Democratic journal. In reply to this I would say that I have yet to learn that it is the duty of any one to ask either permission or advice as to what medium he shall use to transact his business, provided it be an honest one; and I have also yet to learn that the Union would have published the article had it been requested so to do. The Union has been too well paid in the past, and expects to be too well paid in the inture, to risk its position by publishing an article which would be observed to the persons from whom it debe obbasions to the persons from whom it de-rives its support. As an evidence of this, I will cite the fact, that although it has publish-end an editorial condemnatory of the article in question, it has not and does not intend to in publish-the article itself.

The second charge is, that I purpose to set aside the will of the Legislature by refusing to levy a tax to pay the interest upon the entire bonded debt of the State, which was also to include a tax of three mills to redeem the Rice Ridge sorip. Now I am sure that the peeple, whose servant the Legislature is, do not wast the consummation of a scheme to enrich men who have already been made rich at their expense, and which will still further impoversh and finally ruin them. The action of the Legislature in passing the Blue Ridge bill has been made a subject of discussion in this courts, and by the decision of a judge whose boundness in law cannot be questioned, has been pronounced unconstitutional and invalid. This decision, I think, leaves it no open question as to the duty of any officer to exact; ataxiog tagredemption.

As to the validating bill—by which it is claimed that all illegal issues of bonds are using valid—it would say that the best legal men who have already been made rich

As to the validating bill—by which it is claimed that all illegal issues of bonds are inside valid—I would say that the best legal advice which the State affords has been sought, and the vopinion given that this bill is open to the same objection as that of the Blue Bidge. Eith! further, it being an acknowledged fact that this bill, as well as the other, was put through the Legislature by use of the same means—money—for the express purpose of shielding the guity parties from the consequences of their own misdeeds. I considered it still more a duty to do what I could to prevent the samering which must follow to a large class of people by the imposition of a tax not only unjust, but about the legality of which there are very grave doubts.

Again, from whom was I to take the rate of taxation to be levied for this purpose? Was it from the parties who created the debt? Who else knows the amount of the State debt? I do not; and sadde from three or four men, I do not think it is known with any de-

debt? I do not; and alde from three or lour men, I do not think it is known with any degree of certainty, and their knowledge extends definitely only to the bonded debt. It was their duty to furnish me with a statement of the bonded debt, and request me to calculate the rate of taxation requisite to raise money sufficient to meet the requirements. This has not been done.

One thing further, and I have done with this point for the present. Governor Scott once

one thing further, and mays done with this point for the present. Governor Scott once told me (and he has repeated the statement to others) that it was not intended to pay the first year's unpaid interest, but to commence payment with the six months' interest due January 1, 1873, thus leaving an intermission of one year, dating from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872 for which no interest would be paid.

This is: a matter that with ordinary minds wilt; I think, not require a lengthy explanation. I did not do this, simply for the reason that I felt it my duty to administer the affairs of my office to the best of my ability, and solely in the interest of the people, to whom I was alone responsible. Simply because I felt it would be to their great harm should I do as the Union suggests would have been its course. Simply because I have some regard for my good name, and desire it to remain unspotted. And, still further, to add one more protects the fact that this people have no right to indiscriminately link the word thief with the name of him whom they are pleased to term carpet beinger.

I will now take up the Blue Ridge scrip case; for sithough the Union thinks it of no importance who commenced this suit it sees fit to acribe the credit of it to Governor Scott.

fit to ascribe the credit of it to Governor Scott. ment any time heretofore, your State patronage would not have been of much value. To proceed, however, I will say that when I first came to the conclusion that unless the sub-was commenced by myselfit would not be commenced at all, not a living soul had ever menmenced at an, not a nying soin had ever men-tioned to me the idea of my taking any action whatever. After having come to the deter-mination to institute proceedings, I asked Governor Scott if he would assist me to pay Governor Scott if he would assist me to pay counsel in the case, and if he would suggest some lawyers to me for take charge of the matter. He agreed to help me; and suggested Messrs: Pope & Haskell as his attorneys, and to them I took the case. The Governor had no connection whatever with the matter, except to pay the attorneys for prosecuting a case which he did his best to have discontinged. Any statement which I have now, or here-tolore made, is susceptible of proof. I would have remark that no one thing which I have said is in any way intended to reflect upon Messrs. Pope & Haskell, whose conduct in this affair has been such as to add much to their reputation as sound legal advisers and honorable men; and to them is due a heavy debt of gratitude from the people. As to the men from the people. As to the men me what the Union terms "liberal who made me what the Union terms "liberal offers," I will say that feelings of a personal nature make me rejuctant to point out the men. It is sufficient to say that they were members of the Ring, thie make up of which tew men in Columbia are unaware; and they anted for the entire party. This matter is, also, I think, susceptible of proof, for he who is considered the most cuming among them was foolish enough to betray it to another.

Now comes the charge of neglect of duty, in that I did not levy the tax when the Union says I should have done so—last September. This, I will observe; is not the first time that the editor of the Union has assumed to be learned in the law, ("Frank, pass the greens") and it is also not the first time he has found himself "up a tree." If he will refer to the General Statutes of this State, Title 3, Chapter 12 and Section 72, he will there learn that the

12 and Section 72, he will there learn that the State and Section 72, he will there learn that the State and for has until the 15th of November to make the levy; and I would add, for his further information, that heretofore the levy hands of the has not much preceded in point of time into one. I will further say, that the books for the collection of taxes are not yet all ready for calculating the tax; but although I am aware that some of the county auditors are not remarkable for their competency, I am sure that none of them would be willing to admit that the calculations could not be made in time, if the rate per centum were given them by the 1st proximo. Such officers certainly were not contemplated in the act providing for the appointment of county auditors. The Union next refers to my deleat in the recent election. Let me say, that had I the thing to do over again, I should infinitely prefer defeat with the ticket of which my name formed a part than success with the ene by which we were defeated. As for martyrdom, if doing what one considers his duty deserves such a name, then I am a martyr. My education, I am what one considers his duty deserves such a name, then I am a martyr. My education, I am fully aware, has been neglected; but until now I labored under the impression that I understood the meaning of the word martyr; and the idea never occurred to me that even the Inion would be pleased to place such signifi-

cance upon my action.

The confidence of the assumption of the Union that there is no question as to the time of termination of the office of State auditor is

rather amusing, unless you first admit the doctrine of intallibility of judgment, and ap-ply it to the Union; for men whose business in is to decide and give advice upon such mat

is to decide and give advice upon such matters do not see it with so much clearness. In fact, Comptroller Neagle, who has assumed the duties, attaches to his signature the title of an office which the Union says is defunct.

Lastly, while I am a Republican, I am not so much one as to be willing to sacrifice every principle of decency to regular party nominations. My Republican principles were well known in this State for five years revious to the time when the editor of the Union put in an appearance; and, besides, it comes with an ill grace from him to hold that the difference between a Bolter and a Democrat is so slight. between a Boiter and a Democrat is so slight, when he came so near being a Boiter himself. EDWIN F. GABY, Late State Auditor.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

NEW YORK, October 25.

The weather this morning was very damp and foggy. The horse disease is now spread to every stable in the city. Symptems of contagion are visible on almost every horse on the streets. The street cars are continuing to lessen their trips. Last evening there was the pattern the pattern the pattern the pattern the pattern. not a Broadway stage between the battery and city hall, and this morning that thoroughfare seems to be almost without vehicles. It is altogether calculated that about eighteen thousand horses are now afficied. Animals stracked the day before yesterday generally exhibited worse features, and it seems evident that dating cases from Monday or Sunday the crisis can hardly be said to dent that dating asses from monday or sunday the crisis can hardly be said to have arrived. The continued working of afficted horses is beginning to tell in the rapid increase of dangerous cases. Not many deaths have been reported as yet, but it is known that deaths are occurring. It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that the distemper may not preve fatal, but that the horses will suffer some time from weakness. The sanitary committee reported to the board of health yesterday that the disease though general is not fatal or contagious. The course of it seems to be, say Friday the animal appears sick, Saturday worse, Sunday the malady has attained its climax, Monday the horse improves, Tuesday is almost fit for work. The effect on business has not yet been very severely felt, but already drayage and cariage in some instances have advanced to war rates.

BROOKLYN, October 25.

The Prospect Park Association have withdrawn Saturday prizes on account of the horse malady.

horse malady. ROCHESTER, October 25.

The horse disease shows no abatement, the weather rainy and damp, and the reports from the various stables are that the horses are much worse than they were yesterday.

St. Louis, October 25.

The horse doctors announce the appearance

of the malady here.

LEWISTON, ME., October 25.

There are several hundred horses sick, but

few deaths.

Augusta, Mr., October 25.

A number of cases of the horse malady have proved fatal here.

Philadelphia. October 25. An investigation of all the stables shows that the malady is not here. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread if it ap-

IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK DECISION

[From the New York Herald, October 20, 1872.] SUPREME COURT.—Hudson G. Wolfe, et al

A little over a year ago the plaintiffs commenced the sale of an article of gin manufactured by them, under the name of "Hudson G. Wolfe's Bell Schnapps."

The defendant claimed this to be an in-The defendant claimed this to be an in-fringement of its trade mark. The defendant is a corporation succeeding to the rights of the late Udolpho Wolfe in the trade mark. "Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam

plaintiffs not gailty of any infringement and defendants interference with their business

At the September special term the caus was tried before Judge Pratt, who filed his de was tried before Judge Pratt, who filed his de-oision on the 14th instant. Hudson G. Wolfe, et al, plaintiffs, against

David H. Burke, and others, comprising Udolpho Wolfe Co., defendants.
The following is a copy of his opinion:
Defendants are successors of Udolpho Wolfe, who in 1848 commenced the sale of an article of gin under the name of solitedam Schnapps."

The plaintiffs sell an article of gin under the plaintiffs sell as Bell Schnapps," and the

Ane plainting set an article of gli duct the name of "Wolfe's Bell Schnapps," and the principal question to be decided here is whether the plaintiffs by such sale violates any right of defendants.

"It is not claimed that the labels and dress used by the plaintiffs are such an imitation that a buyer, using ordinary care, can be mis-

that a buyer, using ordinary care, can be misled, and defendants counsel very properly
conceded that no such similarity existed as to
justify the court, on that ground, to interfere
with plaintiff's business as now carried on.

But he argues that from the testimony
given, is appears that Udolpho Wolfe in his
lifetime acquired an exclusive right to use the
word "Schnüpps," as applied to such an
article of commerce in this country.

On this alaim defendants case must stand or

On this claim defendants case must stand or fall. The word "Schnapps" is of foreign derivation, and it has been held that the person

fall. The word "Schnapps" is of foreign derivation, and it has been held that the person who first brings into our language a foreign word is not debarred by its previous use in another tongue from acquiring an exclusive right to use it as a trade mark.

Rillett v Carlin, 11 Abb (N. S.) 186.

McAndrews v Bassett, 10 Jurist 565.

But the plaintiffs deny that Udolpho Wolfe first introduced the word "Schnapps" into use in the united States as the name of an alcoholic liquor, and claim that prior to 1848 the coholic liquor, and claim that prior to 1848 the word had become a portion of our language,

word had become a portion of our language, and was in familiar use as such a name.

On the question of fact the plaintiffs have introduced several dictionaries, and have produced witnesses who testify to that effect, as I construe their testimony. They have also brought to my attention two pepular novels, written by Captain Maryatt, prior to 1848, in which the words "Sonnapps," "Sobiedam," "bottle of Schnapps," "bottle of Schiedam," are found in constant use in describing an al-

are found in constant use in describing an accoholic beverage.

The evidence taken as a whole, convinces me that prior to 1848 the word "Schnapps" had become a portion of our common language, and was used to denote either gin or a class of articles, of which gin is one.

The question of law arising on these facts is a narrow one, and has been several times decided. In Wolfe v Goulard, 18 How, Pr. Rep. 89 it was held that no person can acquire a

69. It was held that no person can acquire right to the exclusive use of words as applied to the name of an article, it in their ordinary acceptation they designate the same or a simi

lar article.

In Eltridge v Wells, 13 How, Pr. Rep. 355 it is held that a name cannot rightfully be used as a mark where it has become by adoption, and use, the proper appellation of the article offered for sale.

In Messerole v Tynberg, 36 How, Pr. Rep. 17, the deating is recognized that where a term

the doctrine is recognized that where a term is previously in popular use for the same purpose a claim to its exclusive use for such a purpose will be denied.

The reason of the rule is obvious—the lan-

The reason of the rule is obvious—the language might otherwise be impoverished, and the community be exposed to inconvenience without any corresponding benefit.

It follows from these views that the plantiff reach there is the convenience. The question of costs and allowance, and for a reference to ascertain the damages, if for a reference to ascertain the damages, i any, above nominal have accrued, are reserved until the settlement of the findings of fac which may be heard upon two days' notice.

For plaintiffs, E. Moore, W. D. VEEDER and G. G. BEYNOLDS.
For defendants, Monell & Zeglio,
W. Britton and E. T. GERRY.

Hudson G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William street. Sole importers of Bell Schnapps.

OUR IRON HIGHWAYS.

A GREAT SCHEME FOR A NARROW GAUGE COAST LINE.

Shortening the Time Between Charles ton and New York by Eighteen Hours -A Magnificent Project-Will it Pay! [From the Wilmington Journal.]

There has been duly chartered in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia three railroad companies, and to them have been granted powers of consolidation. The parties nterested have agreed substantially on the terms and conditions of merging and consolidating, as was originally intended, and they propose to build what practically may be regarded a seaboard railroad, on the narrow gauge plan, from Norfolk, Va., to Charlesion, S. C., via Wilmington, N. C. This line will pass through the eastern countles of North Carolina, and the countles of Horry, Georgetown and Charleston in South Carolina. The movement is of great local value and importance to the sections through which the line will pass. Eastern North Carwhich the line will pass. Eastern Norin Carolina is now and has always been exceedingly
isolated, with meagre means of ingress and
egress. The country is rich and productive,
the resources large and important; it is
thickly settled, and the population, as a
whole, is advancing and productive, especially through the representative elements
of it. They have heretolore, however, had
very insufficient means of communication,
have been to a great extent cut off
from the most expeditious lines of intercourse, very insument measure to communication, have been to a great extent cut off from the most expeditions lines of intercourse, and been deprived of quick access to the leading business, courses and markets, and so far as we can judge greatly need some rapid, reliable, frequent and cheap means of communication with, so to speak, the outside world. The same condition of affairs exists to a greater The same condition of affairs exists to a greater or less extent in the counties in South Carolina through which the proposed, what we may term, Seacoast Railroad will pass, only if possible they are more isolated than in North Carolina. Hence we take it the people in these sections will be interested in learning it is proposed to open up an outlet through their counties, furnishing facilities far beyond what they now enjoy, the throwing open of their valuable lands for use, culture and profit, the affording to them of all modern advantages in the transportation of freights and passengers, the benefits of telegraphic communication, and the very many other benefits passengers, the benefits of telegraphic com-munication, and the very many other benefits and profits which usually result from putting a comparatively isolated country, which is in-trinsically of great natural wealth, resources and consequence, in quick, active, business contact with the important markets of the country. The advantages also to the terminal country. The advantages also to the terminal and intermediate cities and towns will be very

and intermediate cities and towns will be very weightly and important.

The proposed railroad is of importance also as a through route, shortening, as it will very materially, distances between salient points and leading cities, and expediting and cheapening as it may the rates on irelights and pasengers. It is the purpose of those interested to extend their line from Norfolk north by to extend their line from Norfolk north by rail, crossing the Chesapeake Bay at or near Sewelf's Point, by steam ferry boat of suitable dimensions for the service, carrying the entire train over, as was formerly done at Havre de Grace, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, at the Susquehanna Elver. As a through route this would shorten the time between Wilmington and New York over the present rail, schedule time of some tan to twalvall. rall schedule time of some ten to twelve hours, say the half of a business day; and from Charleston to New York of some sixteen trom Charleson to New York of Some street to eighteen hours, practically probably the whole of a business day. It is further expect-ed to extend the route from Charleston south. This new railroad project is further inter-esting and important in two other respects, and eight to putional and general value. The esting and important in two other respects, and give it a national and general value. The first of these points is, it will demonstrate the fact that land transportation under the narrow gauge systems of railroads can be conducted in more than successful competition with ocean coast navigation, especially when insurance and time are also considered. This fact will be one of universal interest, as having contract reports bearing on land and water abould this scheme be carried out. How is that for usurpation of power? Who vested in the defendant threatened plaintiffs with the chief executive of the State the power not only to take from the officers created by the people, and whose duties are equally distinct with his own, a power entrusted to them, but to assume to violate the very law to which it appeals? Another instance of a remarkable development of that much prized jewel, consistency!

The next point in order is the question, why, if the execution of this duty was so obnoxious to me, did I not resign my position, and allow some other to perform the duty? This its a matter that with ordinary minds will, I shink, not require a lengthy explans. of protection. There is now even norm com-munication of any kind with many vulnerable-points on the coast. The importance of this point was clearly shown in the case of the State of South Carolina, by the Savannah and Charleston Rairoad, in the late war.

The surveys and location of the road from Norfolk to Charleston will be commenced

Jorfolk to Charleston will be commence Norfolk to Charleston will be commenced early. From what we can gather, the parties interested are active and mean work. They have already spent a considerable amount of money on the undertaking, which is one of the best evidences they are in earnest. The company is composed of Southern gentlemen of character and strength, along the line, and of Northern gentlemen of capital and railroad experience. The organization, we learn, is complete, and there is a full corps of officers, with an executive committee with full power to act. It is their purpose to move as expeditiously and as early as possible, and there is illionaly and as early as possible, and there is reasonable assurance, we hear, the work when commenced will be prosecuted vigor-ously. We understand further the parties inously. We understand further the parties in-terested propose now shortly to carvass the section through which the road wiff rung-to ascertain it the gight of way be had free, whether they can obtain any land grants from persons who might be benefited by the con-struction of the road, and further, to learn what aid and subscriptions they might rely on and obtain from individuals, counties and

and obtain from individuals, counties and cities along the route.

It is proposed to build, as above remarked, a narrow gauge road (three feet gauge.) The public are under the impression that the narrow gauge system of railroads is only suitable for branch lines, or sparsely settled sections; that they are only useful as feeders. This is a great error. The narrow gauge railroad (three feet gauge) is fully competent and suitable in each and all respects to a trunk or through line. It can maintain speeds of forty miles per hour with perfect safety. This is the highest practical working speed adopted in this or any other country as a matter of regular business. The usual speed on the in this or any other country as a matter of regular business. The usual speed on the wider or four feet eight and one-half inches or five feet gauges, (these are known as the ordinary wide gauge roads in this country,) is from twenty to thirty-five miles per hour. In freight capacity they are equal, if not superior, to the present wider gauge system of roads. to the present wider gauge system of roads.
Their freight cars will carry from two to three times their own weight, while the wide gauge freight cars carry but as much only a their own weight. In comfort to the passen their own weight. In comfort to the passen-ger the narrow gauage has the same orna-mentation and elegance and conveniences as the passenger car on the wider gauge road, while in sitting room they give him more square inches than does the ordinary wider gauge cars. But above all, and of far greater import, (adding, however, the above features,) is the fact that narrow gauge roads, (and by this we wish to be understood as meaning this we wish to be understood as meaning the three feet gauge road,) can be built for about ene-ball the money or cost of the wider gauge roads, (and by this expression we mean gauge roads, (and by this expression we mean the roads whose gauges are either four feet eight and a half inches, or five feet, those being the common gauges, and not only this, but after being built, can be operated for about one-half the cost of the wider gauge

SPARKS FROM THE WIPES.

Thiers has forbidden the sale in France of caricatures of Napoleon and his family.

The agricultural report for October says that the corn crop promises to be the largest

ever grown. —mary Ann Boker, daughter of a New York millionaire, who married her father's coachman, died yesterday in a hovel in Washington. The inquest disclosed signs of violence, but the woman died from protracted dissipation.

—Isaac Bayai's family in Robertson County, Tennessee, were poisoned. The mother and daughter are dead, and the father and another daughter are sick. There is no clue to the poisoner. Mary Ann Boker, daughter of a New York

CLOUDY WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25. In the South Atlantic States and Souther

THE LATEST FROM SURRENCY. The Ghosts Still on the Rampage-

Thrilling Adventure with a Goblin. The last we have from the rendezvous of the ghosts, is that a gentleman recently arrived in this city after going to see what he could flud out in regard to the mysterious affair, states that soon after his arrival and while sitting at a table in the rocm, a large empty shoe walked in at the end door, and after reaching the middle of the room stood upon the toe for a few seconds, then vanished. Of course all were amazed, but no satisfacto explanation could be given. In this connection we publish the following, which shows the sult of one daring gentleman who underto to solve the mystery, perfectly confident the he could not be bamboozled as other folks h been. Here is his experience as published the Macon Telegraph and Messenger :

While the talk about the hobgobliss th

while the talk about the hobgobiles the were creating such a consternation, at the residence of Mr. Surrency, was at its height a Macon gentleman, who does not believe it ghosts, simply because he never saw one concluded he would go down to No. 6 an solve the matter, and let the public know hot sadly it had been duped. Accordingly he provided for the trip by eating a hearty supper and stowing a wholesome lunch away in his satchel, he took the train and was off for the exciting scenes of ghostdom.

In due time he arrived at Surrency, and disembarked from the train. His first impression when he landed (about 3 A. M.) was that if ever ghosts did stalk abroad, that was precisely the kind of a spot they would select for their recreations. The moon had gone down and starlight falled to force its way through the umbrageous pines, which interlocked their long branches far overhead. It was darkdark as Erebus, and as dismal as a graveyard Owis hooted and screamed away, up in the branches of the pines, while ever and and one, bolder than the rest, would flutter down close to the ghost-bunter, snapping its bill, at passed, and almost brushing his face with its wings. Occasionally harefly would emit its sickly spark, while from the adjacen marshes rolled the deep basso of the builfrogs.

The explorer was not charmed with the

The explorer was not charmed with th stuation. His confidence in his own courage began to weaken. He began to believe it barely possible that a ghost might walk abroad at night, and it some dreadful gobiln had reached out its lank, long fingers to clutch him by the hair, he would not have thought it

unreasonable.
After the train had left, he stood upon the raffroad track, waiting for his eyes to become accustomed to the dark so that he could see which way to go. He stood for some minutes listening to the sounds above described, and endeavoring to look around him, when all at once an apparition appeared very near him, upon the railroad track, which drove every drop of his blood back to his heart, and set each halv of his head upon end and stiff as a crowupon the railroad track, which drove every drop of his blood back to his heart, and set each hair of his head upon end and stiff as a crowbar. To say that he was irightened by no means expresses the sensation he feit. His first idea was to fly, and he immediately put it into execution. He took the line of the railroad track and ran. He never before had any idea what speed he could make in an emergency. Crossiles beneath his flying feet were blended into a solid pavement of wood. Yet close at his heels was the hideous spectre, galning on him slowly, but surely.

Along the track he continued in his flight, until he had run about nive miles, the goblin all the time in the closest pursuit. Here he remembered that the bridge over the Comulgee was just ahead of him, and inevitably he must fail through and perish, or else stop and perish at the hands of the demon that pursued him. He never before had any conception of what horror was. He felt that he was rapidly approaching the last leap, and just as the last thread of his hope had snapped, and he had given up all for lost, he was shaken roughly by the arm and a voice exclaimed: "Wake up here. Didn't you say you wanted to get off at No. 6?"

ere. Didn't you say you wanted to get off at No. 6?"

No. 1'll be d.—d it I did!" was the response. "I'm going to Jessup."

The conductor passed on, and the ghost hunter sadly opened his satchel, drew forth a bottle of Hostetter's bitters and proceeded to drown the effects of the nightmare that had discussed his suppose upon line car.

disturbed his slumber upon the car. THE GERMANS AND THE SUNDAY LAN

CHICAGO, October 25.

The question of enforcing the sunday liquor law is an absorbing one just now among the friends and opponents of the law. Last evening there was a large meeting of Germans, and resolutions were passed condemning the law as a relic of Porlianism, and an infringement on the constitutional rights of the city reps. the cit zens.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE,

-A mine of sulphate of paryta has been discovered at King's Mountain, a few miles from the Air Line Ballroad, and is being worked by T. E. Colburn, Esq., of Boston, Mass. The mineral is shipped to Bath, Me.

—Information received from Yorkville states that Lieutenant Watson, of the Seventh Cavairy, who was recently wounded severe by being thrown upon his sword, by the break ing of his saddle girth, is doing well, and in a fair way to recover.

The flouring, grist and saw mills and card-

ing machine, belonging to Leroy McArthur, situated at the "Trough Shoals" on Pacoleti situated at the "Trough Shoals" on Pacolett River, were entirely destroyed by fire on Mon-day night, the 14th instant. The fire origin-ated it is supposed from fire dropped while sawing at night. The loss is about \$6000.

The Sumter News says: "The body of an old colored man, belonging to the Swimming

Pens neighborhood, who had been quite sick and had mysteriously disappeared for a week or more, was found on the 17th instant, in Heriot's Mill Pond, at the Pens, integwhich he probably fell, during a fit of deilrium, occa-sioned by his disease."

—The Columbia Carolinian says: "Severa

The Columbia Carlinian asset of our planting friends mention the fact that their cotton crops have turned out better than they had expected, and some say they will not be through with ploking before Christmas, while others will be compelled to leave some while others will be compelled to leave some while others will be compelled to leave some untouched. This unexpected but gratifying intelligence is not universally the case, and the crop will not exceed an average one."

—The Newberry Herald says: "We learn from Captain J. C. 8. Brown that on Tuesday night last his gin-house, with ten bales of cotton, two gins, fan, thresher, four thousand bundles of fodder and four loads of hay, were entirely consumed by fire. Captain Brown states that there is not a shadow of doubt but that the fire was set, and as his property has been on several other occasions set fire to,

been on several other occasions set fire to, the last occurring in February, by which he lost several valuable horses, no one will doub the fact now."

FIRES IN THE STATE.

The Chester Reporter announces the acci-dental destruction by fire of the gin-house, with seven bales of cotton, of Major James Pagan, on Tuesday, 15th instant. Pagan, on Tuesday, 15th Instant.
On Sunday night, one Jesse Covington, colored, lost everything he had of clothes, furniture, &c., by the burning of his house on the plantation of Mr. Robert Barrow.
On Major Z. A. Drake's plantation, one day lest week a dwelling house transfer.

last week, a dwelling house was consumed, and two colored children perished in the Mr. J. H. Johnson, living some two mile below the Old Wells, had his storehouse and stock of goods reduced to ashes on Friday night last—clearly the act of an incendiary.

Loss, near \$2500.

The Mariburo' Times says: "One night last week the gln-house of Mr. J. C. Dunbar was consumed, together with about ten bales of cuton. Cause, the overturning of a burning condin."

The Edgefield Advertiser says: "On Wednes The Edgefield Advertiser says: "On wednesday of last week, Mr. E. M. White, living near Ninety-Six, had his gin-house, some ten bales of cotton, and a large lot of cotton seed destroyed by fire. The fire, he thinks, was the work of an incendiary. Loss over \$2000. No on Friday night last, two incendiaries ar

proached the gin-house on Mrs. James Eld son's Edisto place, applied the torch, and made good their escape. Mrs. Eldson's loss on gin-house, gin, &c., is about \$800, and that of Mr. Arthur Lott, who was working the Virginia, and thence to the Chio Valley and the Guir, partially cloudy and clearing premises, and had his cotton in the gin-hou weather, with but little if any rain.

THE NEWS' ELECTION RETURNS.

Official Facts and Figures from Every County of the State. We republish below the table of majorities for Governor in the various countles, originally published in The News of Monday, revised and corrected according to last night's dispatches, and giving the latest details of the general result of the recent election up to the hour of going to press : ...

TABLE OF MAJOR TIES FOR GOVERNOR

Governor, Governor, 1872.

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It ad be a burn a year	REG.	BOLT.	RAD.	RE
COUNTIES.		-		
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при солично при		ile, si	4.1-1	
beville	2,101	Lin	1,191	- 1
nderson				
Alken		*****		
arnwell	1,790		1.668	
leaufort	3,760		8,148	
harleston		985	6,481	
Chester		*****	1,388	•••
Ohesterfield	341	1001.1		1.4
arendon			772	•••
colleton			1.176	,
dington			843	
gefteld	2,078		1,509	
airfie dorgetown	1,784		2 199	
eenville	1,109	670	.2.100	•••
lorry				17
ershaw			847	
Lancaster		22	232	
aurens	780		1,055	
exington		1,668		
Marion	166			
Karlboro'	1,460		304	
ewberry		*****	1,270	
Oconee		698		
Drangeburg			2,104	•••
lokens	2.597		2,118	
Richland		1,488	2,110	***
Sumter		200000	9 689	
nion	2,000		118	
Williamsburg	1.698	15	689	
York		10/147	518	
e-191	The Handson	-		100
t majority	38,189		(33,5%	

COURTESIES OF THE CLOTH.

An Episcopalian Bishop's Opinion

Archbishop Bayley. Among the communications received from distinguished gentlemen who had been invite to be present at the last meeting of the New ark (N. J.) Board of Trade was one from Bishop Odenheimer, of the Protestant Episco pal Church, in the course of which, alluding to the early history of Newark, he paid the following graceful compliment to the new Roman Catholic Archbishop Bayley, recently transferred from New Jersey to Baltimore: As the early representatives of the religiou

As the early representatives of the religious bodies appeared to have lived among us in harmony, whilst maintaining intact their respective theological views, so it seems to me the city of churches (and there are about ninety of them) is at this day blessed with a fine spirit of Caristian charity, leading to all the pleasing offices of private and social fellowship among the many scholarity and fellowship among the many scholarly and eloquent clerkyman (and there are about eighty-seven in number) who grace every denomination of Christians and defend with sincerly their respective convictions of trith.

It is a loss that will be fell by not only Newark, but by the State at large, that one of the
most liustrious of these divines, the Roman
Catholic Bishop of Newark, is compelled to leave, and at the summons of his ecclesisatical superior, to escend the archiepiscopal throne of Battimore. The honor is well deserved, fur he has firmly and a: all times supported the faith and church of his choice; but his absence will be the withdrawal of a wholesome moral power from the community in which he has been the dignified promoter of temperance, order and good-will among all cla-ses, as well as among his own people. I have gone up and down the State of New Jersey, from Sussex and down the State of the Versey, to the Cape May, during thirteen years, and I have heard of his presence and work in all parts of his jurisdiction, but I have never heard of a word or act of bitterness. This influence has tended to promote good-will and charity. I speak impartially, for I have never met Rishop Bayley.

ENGLAND'S LATEST DEFEAT,

BERLIN, October 25. The Emperor William's decision of the San Juan question in favor of the United States was communicated simultaneously to-day to the English and American ambassadors.

Odo Russell, on visiting Bancroft, congratulated him upon the settlement of the San Juan boundary. Russell said that the last cause for boundary. Russell said that the last cause for difficulty between England and America had been removed. The meeting was very cordial.

The award of the Emperor William in the The award of the Emperor William in the San Juan case is neverely commented on in some of the London Journals. The Times says "the decision is unsatisfactory, unclear and indecisive; but we accept it with loyal submissiveness." The Times also says: "We repudiate utterly the absurd and baseless charge that England intrigued at Berlin with a view that the light at the independent of the Emperor." that building the judgment of the Emperor. The Pest considers the award as damaging to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England, as was the award of the Geneva tribunal. It gives, says the Post, the key to the British Columbian waters to the United States. The settlement of the question hardly tends to improve the relations now existing between Eugland and America. The Telegraph and ws reserve their criticisms. The Standard is silent on the subject.

THE NEW YORK VEGETABLE AND FRUIT MARKETS.

The Daily Bulletin of Thursday, October

24th. 88y8:

Common potatoes are in good demand and firm. Sweets are about steady. Vegatables unchanged. Our quotations for potatoes are in buik,in shipping order 50c per bbi musibe added. We quote as follows: Peachblows \$2a2.25; Early Rose at \$1.502, and Early Good-\$22 25; Barly Rose at \$1 5022, and Barly Good-rich and Jackson whites at \$1 25a1 50. Sweets \$2 50a3 per bbl for Virginia, and \$3a3 25 for Delaware. We quote: Vegetables: Red onlons, per bbl \$2 50a3; do yellow \$2 50a3; do Connecticut white, \$4i4 50 per bbl. Squash, marrowfat, per bbl, 75::a\$1. Russla turnips, \$1 50 per bbl, white turnips, \$1 per bbl. Cabbages, \$6a10 per 100. Red cabbages, \$412. Beets, Jersey, 1 25 a\$1 50. Lima beans \$5 per bag; do shelled \$10 per lush. Carrots, per bbl \$1 50. Celery, 1 25a1 50 per dozen.

There is a moderate inquiry for apples at about former prices. Pears are selling better, and holders appear to have a trifle more confidence. Grapes heavy. Cranberries firm We quote as follows: Apples, Fall pippins, prime, \$2a2 25; Detroit reds, \$2a2 25; York pippins, \$2a2 25; twenty ounce. \$2a2 25; greenings, \$1 50a2; Baldwin, \$2a2 25; Spitzenberg, \$2a2 55; river stock, all varieties, 75ca rich and Jackson whites at \$1 25al 50.

greenings, \$1 50a2; Baldwin, \$2a2 25; Spitzenberg, \$2a225; river stock, all varieties, 75ca \$1 75; and Jersey in bulk, 75ca\$1 25 per bbl. Pears—No. 1, per bbl, \$12a15; do, No 2, \$6a8; Louise Bonne of Jersey, \$8a10; Sleckle, \$120; Vicar of Wakerleid, \$6a7; and cooking \$2a6 per bbl. Quinces, \$10a12 for apple and \$6a8 for pear. Grapes—Concord, per lb. 6a8c; Isabelia, do, 5a7c; Delaware, do, 7a9c; Catawba, do, 17a9c. Cranberries—Prime, \$10a12 per bbl; per orate, \$3 50; do, fair to good, \$2 76 in 3 25. Nuts—Chestnuts, Southero, per bush. \$3 50, and State \$5; new hickory, \$1 75a\$2; Risak walnuts, 75c per bushel.

-It has been coraputed that there is stand ing in the forest of Michigan at the present time over 40,000,000.000 feet of mercantile pine timber. It is estimated that, if the consumption in the State continues to increase in the same ratio as in the past few years, the pine forests will be entirely swept away with-OFFICE OF THE SINGER MAN-

UFACTURING COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 23, 1872.-On and after this date we will not rec gaize nor be responsible for any Receipts given on sewing Machine Agreements unless the same be our regular printed Receipt, numbered and signed THE SINGER MIFG. COMPANY,

J. CLARK BEDELL, Agent. October 23, 1872, D .

Married.

Suneral Monces .. moderne

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mr. John King, Mrs. S. A. King, and of her caughter Miss MARIA H. KING, are respectfully invited to attend the Puneral Services of the lat ter, This Appension, at half-past 8 c'clock, at No. 50 George street, without further invitation."

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. A. F. Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon, are respect Mrs. RAMSRY, at Bethel Church, THIS APTER NOON, Bt 8 O'clock...... . . . oct26

Religious Notices.

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE. The Rev. JOHN T. WIGHTMAN, D. D., will delive a Discourse on the above subject before Wash ington Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., OR TO-MOREOW (Sunday) EVENING, at Spring street Church, at

Palmetto Division, No. 4, S. of T., and the pub lic generally are respectfully invited to attend.

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ORNER WILSON AND BEAUFAIN STREETS. There will be Confirmation in this Church by the Right Rev. W. B. W. HOWE, To MORROW EVEN-ING, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. J. V. WELCH wil Mciate. Collection after service.

THE MARINERS CHURCH WILL be open for Divine Service every SABBATH MORE ING, at half-past 10 o'clock, corner of Church an Water streets, Rev. W. B. YATES, officiating.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP AMES ADGER, from New York, are notified that she will discharge cargo THIS DAY, at Adger's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk. oct26-1 JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MASS feeting last evening, the Entertainment to the Firemen at the Fair of the Comet Light Infantry is postponed until Monbay Evening, the 28th instant, when the programme intended for last evening will be carried out,

und demos off to A. F. FARBAR, oct26-1. Clerk C. L. L.

LAWYERS, TAKE NOTICE ._. THE cond Volume of BICHARDSON'S, LAW RE-PORTS, New Series, is now ready. For sale by R. L. BRYAN, Bookseller. Columbia, S. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF FICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRESCY WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1872.—Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the under signed, it has been made to annear that the Ban of Charleston National Banking Association the City of Charleston, in the County of Chac es ton and State of South Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the require nents of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act't provide a National Currency, secured by a piedg of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 8, 1864, and has compiled with all the provi sions of said act, required to be compiled with before commencing the business of Banking un der said Act.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN S. LANGWORTHY certify that the Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, in the City of Charleston, in the County of Charleston and State of South Carolina is authorized to commence the business of Bank ing under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. S. LANGWORTHY,

Acting—Comptroller of Currency

SHAL.

GLOSSY BLACK WHISKERS ARE admired by every lady. You can have them by using Dr. TUTT'S IMPROVED HAIR DYE. Sold everywhere.

BELL SCHNAPPS, DISTILLED by the Proprieters at Schiedam, in Holland. An invigorating Tonic and Medicinal Beverage Warranted perfectly pure, and free from al deleterious substances. It is distilled from Barley of the finest quality, and the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and designed expressly for case of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Gout, Rhen matism, General Debility, Cartarrh of the Bladder, Pains in the Back and Stomach, and a diseases of the Urinary Organs. It gives relief in Asthma, Gravel and Calculi in the Bladder, strengthens and invigorates the system, and is s certain preventative and cure of that dreadfu scourge, Fever and Ague.

CAUTION !-Ask for "HUDSON G. WOLFE'S RELL SORNAPPS." For sale by all respectable Grocers and Apothe-

HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., Sole Importers Office, No. 18 South William street, New York.

верзо-зтов THE GREAT FIRE AT SING SING !-HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE VICTOR SING SING, NEW YORK, October 11, 1872,

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New York: GENTLEMEN-The "Patent Champion" Fire Proof Safe purchased of you in September las was the means of preserving my books, papers &c., in the terrible fire which visited us yester day, and which consumed over \$200,000 worth o property. Mr store, in which the Safe stood, was a three-story brick building, situated in the centre of the block. It was completely surrounde by the flames, and the Safe subjected to the most intense heat (being red hot) for over twelve hours. On opening it the books, papers, and entire con tents were found to be in an excellent state of preservation. Yours respectfully,

LEANDER FISHER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their valu ables in HERRING'S SAFES in the burning of Chicago.

Manufactured and Sold by HERRINGS & FARBEL,

251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Dwelling-House Safes for Ladies' Jewelry, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c., finished in Papier Mache, and any other style of handsome furni ture, suitab efor Parlor, Library, Dining Room and Chamber. Mesers. WALKER, EVANS & COGS WELL, Agents, Charleston, S. C. oct22-tuths3 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS

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Tand the soft from at hear well EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR Opecial Wollices

WE SHOULD NOT BUFFER TROM a Congh, which a few doses of A YER'S CHILLERY
PEUTORAL will cure. Time, "outlor, hears are
all saved by it."

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A PEREMPTORY CALL OF THE OCKET, CRIMINAL COURT, WILL NDAY next. All parties interested wife

hemselves accordingly. Ann. is of bire.

By direction of Hon. Ground Law Fadge No. 19 Prope street Carno land oct25-8 A. C. RICHMOND, Clerk.

FOR PRESIDENT () 5(1) For Vies-President,

B. GRATZ BROWN, GRUTTAR Wiectors. STATE AT LABOR. M. P. O'CONNOR; of Charleston. W. H. WALLACE, of Union.

S. A. PEARCE, of Richland. W. W. WALKER; of Gaggetonian TXE THE ROYSTOIRTSID DISCHARGE JOHNSON HAGOOD OF BATH WOLL - HOL

SIMBON FAIR, of Newberry 107-0)-W. R. ROBERTSON, of Pairfield W. W. B. ROBERTSON, of Pairfield But the design of the control of

THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN HUSSARS TILTING OLUB are requested to 922 on Messrs. MENER & MULLER and Jears orders for their Uniforms.

By order of the President, and off of 600,58 7. C. W. BISCHOFF.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS VINSTITU-ION-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND cordance, with the XI By Law, as Sent annual Dividend of THERE PER ORET. and here donesed on all Deposits that have been in the above immed Institution, for Mr. Months, and a proportional rate on all such sums as have been deepsited for a less period.

Depositors will please hand in their Books to here the interest added. "All sums depe math will draw laterest from this date. 1:0701 iw integers for HENRY & GRIGORIC wil ootis 10 ... H Ja boy Booretary and Trees BURNHAM AROMATIC DENTI-

PRIOR, for Cleaning, Beautifying and Pressiving the Teeth, and imparting a refreshing faste to the mouth. Prepared by west a gard normalina w Graduate of Fparmaye of
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DO YOU SUFFER WITH INDIGES TION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth Blious Attacks. Palettation of the Heart this Pains in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hondred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. If you would find immediate re-POUND or LIVER CURE. It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid lives and some states of decidated for the states of the states of

It is ready for immediate use, and for sale by DOWIE, MOISE & DOVIS, Agents for 86 Of CLEAR AND HARMLESS AS WA ER-NATTANS'S CRYSTAL DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A perfectly clear preparation in one ttle, as easily applied as water, for restor gray hair its natural color and youthful app ance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to proout. It is entirely liarniess, and perfectly from take the place of all the dirty: and mipleattsh ns now in usa. Pour

ave been sent us from many of our most ex sent citizens, some of which are subjoined. In everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, ORYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Load, Sulphur or Nitrate of Silver, it does not soil the clothes or scalp, is agreeably perfunded, and makes one of the best dressings for the Hair in ase. It restores the color of the Hair "more per fect and uniformly than any other prepare and always does so in from three to ten days virtually feeding the roots of the Hair with a the nourshing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition; it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the Heir mere postand induces a new growness. The application of tively than anything cles. The application of this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant his wonderful discovery and gives the Hair and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the Hair

a pleasing and elegant appearance. Price bottle. ARTHUR NATIONS, Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, B. (1) For hale by the Agent, DE H. SAER, No. 131 Meeting street, Charleston; S. C.

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SOUTH CAROLINA BAILBOAD.

Excursion Tickets will be sold synthe Orange our Fair from the 28th to 31st Latat. Good tearn until 2d proximo. COUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

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OHARLESTON, October 21, 1872, Excursion Tickets to the Fair at Augusta will e sold from this date to the 26th, good to return ntil Sist instant. Also sold at Stations along Line of Road.

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